## BAFFLED SPAIN'S SPIES. STORY OF THE CARRANZA LETTER

EPISODE OF THE WAR. A Former Secret Service Agent's Account of How He Got the Document Breaking to the Spanish Spy System An Interview With Senor du Bosc.

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they formed part of a group of French Canadians, which included Mayor Prefontaine and other city officials. Among the most frequent callers at the Windsor Hotel was one

she rented houses, furnished and unfurnished, to the "upper class of people."

It then occurred to me that perhaps the Spanish Consul intended to move, and the next morning I called on Mrs. Simpson, inquiring what she had to let in the West End. or, as it is called there, Westmount. I assumed to be an Englishman, and, with monocle, London clothes, a cockney accent and references of the best, soon convinced her that I would be a desirable tenant, after which she gave me a list of houses that were for rent and the keys to several.

From the information obtained that day it was apparent that the Spaniards contem plated leaving the Windsor and taking a fur nished house. By hard work I found that they were negotiating for a house at 42 Tupper street. It was the residence of George Marier a broker. Later that same night I went over to the West End and located the house. It was an ideal selection for the Spaniards, be detached, with an alley running on one side and along the back of the lot. My next

the station to see my thems on an house everal sleuths standing around looking wise Returning to the hotel I learned that Joseph Kellert, manager of the Metropolitan betective Agency, Montreal, had been arrested about 3 o'clock that morning, charged with stealing the Caranza letter. I was interested enough to ask a few questions regarding the details and was informed that a rival agency, in the employ of the Spaniards, had furnished the information against him, and that the notid at 42 Tupper street had 'positively identified' him as one of a party that had visited the house. On the next day, after the letter had been translated and published and its importance to the United States established. I received instructions to return to Washington at once.

Arriving there I reported to my superior officer and informed him that I was in no danger; that if I had not thought it best that I should remain in Montreal I should have brough the letter to the United States personally, and expressed a desire to be permitted to be the state of the contract of the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the state

ling kit, such as is used by a typewriter agent, I went back, stopping this time at St. Lawrence Hail. I was soon handing out cards inscribed, "Charles E. Stanton, Agent Blank Typewriter," and expatiating on the merits of the machine I represented. This was a good blind enabling me to reach places and persons that any other stall would have prohibited.

During my second stay in Montreal the agents of the Spanish gentlemen, mostly the principals and employees of a local detective agency were endeavoring to persuade, and did persuade a number of young Englishmen and Canadians to enlist in the military service of the United States, there to act as spice. Each ling kit, such as is used by a typewriter agent, I went back stopping this time at St. Law-

Late one might, some time in the middle of May, 1898, while I was working out of the New York office of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department, I received directions and a silver band ring, bearing the inscription inside the control of the Treasury Department, I received directions are the control of the Treasury Department, I received directions are the control of the Treasury Department, I received direction inside the control of the Treasury Department, I received direction inside the control of the Treasury Department of the control of the treasury of the treasury Department of the control of the treasury Department of the treasury

New York office of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department, I received directions to go to Montreal by the first train and ascertain what arrangements had been made for operations during his absence abroad by Señor Polo, who had been Minister from Spain at Washington.

The next night, about 9 o'clock, I arrived at the Balmoral Castle Hotel, Montreal. The following day was Sunday and fittle could be done beyond making calls at the several hotels. At the Windsor I learned that Señor Polo had left Montreal on the previous Friday with most of his party, but that two of his aides had remained to assist the Spanish Consul-General, Eusebio de Bondile y Martell, whose residence was at 1243 Dorchester street.

It was then impolitic to ask the names of the gentlemen remaining, but in the evening it was easy to distinguish them in the hotel corridor by their nervous manner. They were Señor Ramon Curranza, lately Spanish Naval Attaché at Washington, and Señor du Bosc, the former Secretary of Legation, and they formed part of a group of French Canadians, which included Mayor Prefontaine.

Allens which inside Thanca and a silver band ring, bearing the mans of them received his instructions and a silver band ring, bearing the inside, Thirmend and a silver band ring, bearing the mansel, and a silver band ring, bearing the mansel, and a silver band ring, bearing feath then received his instructions and was told how to reach the recriting rendezvous head to be mansel, and a silver band ring, bearing feath then received his instructions and was told how to reach the recriting reactions and was told how to reach the recriting reactions and was told how to reach the recriting reactions and was told how to reach the recriting reactions and was told how to reach the recriting reach thes money ring and advice, instead of following instructions, proceeded to get drunk. When he became sober he had the ring and remembered part of the spering and remembered part of the spering had frequently favored him, to whom he told his

was prepare. This was easily arranged. Or July 5, 1898, in company with his friend, whom we had enlisted in our cause, I was on the wharf at Quebec when the steamer which brought the man back was made fast, and in a few moments was in conversation with him. I explained that he had the refusal of employment at the Saratoga race track. He was C. N. Blakely, at that time connected with the Dominion Line office, and formerly, for ten years, Spanish Consul-General at Montreal. I found him useful later on.

A day or two after this, while passing through Dorchester street, I observed a middle-aged woman coming out of 1248. Having nothing better to do. I shadowed her to 185 Hutchinson street. The door of this house bore the name-plate of "Dr. Simpson." I rang the bell after she had entered, and my ring was answered by a servant, who told me that the woman was Mrs. Simpson and that the transfer of the simpson and that the woman was Mrs. Simpson and that the state of the could be properly punished as a spy. He could be properly punished as a spy. He could be properly punished as a spy. He

that I was taking him to Washington, where he could be properly punished as a spy. He broke down completely, whereat I explained that if he would tell me all we knew he could tell it might be possible to save him, but that if he expected to get any favors he must speak the truth and nothing else.

I impressed him with the fact that I knew all about his experiences with the Spaniards, and that the names of all the others whom he knew as having been engaged by Carranza could easily be learned. This led him to give the names of his acquaintances who were in the spy system, together with the details of the assignments to each as he remembered them. That night he occupied the berth above mine, but I don't believe he slept well. I slept not at all.

On arrival at the Grand Central Station, New York, we went downtown, where I had my man take a bath, after which he was fitted out with such changes as were necessary, and we crossed to Jersey City, taking the first train for Washington. On arrival I reported to my superiors at headquarters.

The next day we went to the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, where, in the presence of witnesses, we obtained a presence of witnesses, we obtained thirty-two-page confession which my mag signed and made oath as to the truth thereof ewspaper readers may remember the arrest spies in various places which followed the

afession. While I was in Washington Lieut, Carrana,

### Where He Might Be Found. From Tit Bits.

Have you a letter for me? bashfully in-quired a preity girl at the village of A.—Post Office.

Business or love letter? asked the clerk, Business of love letter when we who was a bit of a wag
"Business," replied the maiden, in crimson confusion. As no letter of that nature could be found she departed, but after a while returned, blushing to the hair roots, and falteringly asked. "Please, str. would you mind brought and expressed a desire to be permitted to return at once.

The next day, after shaving off my beard, obtaining apparel of the fashion then worn by Frenchmen in Montreal, and with a travel-

THE HOMES OF DONEGAL. TYPICAL DWELLING PLACE OF

THE IRISH MOUNTAINEERS. His Rental. His Dally Fare and His Crop-Work in the Fields at Which Women Help-Little Money, but Plenty of Happi-Bess Beggarmen Who Are Welcome Guests.

Copyrighted, 1900, by Seumas MacManus, Our average cottage has three apartments kitchen between two rooms. The eave of he thatched roof is the height of a tall man. The thatch is oatstraw bound down to the under layer of tough turf (scraws) by hidden rows of scollops of briar, and then crossed and recrossed some scores of times by straw ropes that interlace and finally tie to pegs of fir and bog-oak inserted in the walls just under the eaves.

Within the roomy kitchen, with its hardened and clean clay floor, the inside of the roof with its scraw lining, and the cupples and back of fir and oak dug from the depths of the peat box which support it, are exposed. A ladder is hung on pegs along one side-wall; a dresser, on which the plates, and bowls and mugs, are ranged, and on which also stand the wooden utensils, piggins, a few noggins and a few turned beechen dishes, stands by the side of the room door. Under the big wide chimney, a fire of mixed peats and fir burns on the hearth, and in all likelihood an oat-cake stands on end against a griddle hardening by the fireside. There are a couple of soistogs seats about eighteen inches high of planted straw by the fire, but, for the most part, the seats are four-legged stools, yet there are also a few chairs. A bed, too, stands in the kitchen, near from the fire, fitting into the outshot, formed purposely for this in the sidewall, the bed is covered with a neat patchwork quilt, and is canopied overhead with

Outside the house, to the left, and at right angles, runs the fittle row of cattle-byres and the fowl-house and to the right are built the turf-stack, which contains fifteen or twenty tons of peats and the fir-stack with five o

six tons of bog-fir. Attached to the cottage are four or five acres of arable land, and in addition the run of some miles of mountain in common with the hundred other cottages in the same district for sheep: rental of twenty or thirty dollars a year, which i a very great sum to the poor cottager in our mountains, is paid to the landlord for this, and about \$8 in other taxes. It must be noted that the cottager bought this land from his predecessor and paid \$500 for it: yet a lord who lives in London and Paris and at Monte Carlo owns it and a thousand other farms, and sports abroad all the dollars the cottager can be made to save, and pay to him, off it.

The cottager owns two milch cows, three or four growing cattle, and on the hill a couple of score of sheep worth about \$3 a piece. His whole stock is worth about \$250.

The Donegal mountaineer can reckon on his fingers the number of times in his life that he has eaten mutton or beef. And though the bean-autighe (housewife) owns two score hens and ducks, an egg to a meal in their cabin is a rarity. On festive occasions, or when a neighbor is helping at the farm work, butter s indulged in. One or two pigs are kept, yet he household knows not the taste of pork or

the the bill of the closes of

night threatens to fail on the beggarman he bends his steps for the "warmest" house convenient, lifts the latch and walks in, unbuckles his bags and lays them aside with his staff, in token that he designs to favor the house by suppling with the family and stopping there for the night. Asking permission to stop is unknown and would be looked upon as frony or insult for every one, good and bad, in Donegai recognizes the undeniable right "of them tood has left homeless" to the shelter of your roof and a seat at your table. And the beggarman acts the part of a despot who favors rather than a guest who is favored. He dictates to the household, and harangues and reprimands if due respect is not paid to his words.

If he is one who makes profession of a school education he may occupy a leisure hour by examining the children. "puttin" them through their facin's"—in spelling and calculating and then lecture their father and mother with scathing severity for not keeping more closely at school such discreditable calculators. And finally when he considers it time, he orders the household on their knees while he leads them in the long rosary—and when it is finished, dismisses them to bed, after which he smokes at his leisure, rakes the fire when he chooses, and stretches himself on his own shakedown (made of an armful of clean outstraw) by the fireside at his leisure.

In every Donegal cottage, on every night around the year, the mother, provided, of course, there is no tyramical beggarman to supersede her, leads the family in the rosary before retiring to bed, and at the end of the rosary prays for all dead relatives and friends, for the boys and girls in America, mentioning each by name, and beseching God to guard and guide them among the stranger, and bring them home again; and for all who die in war or at sea and have none to pray for them.

Afterward she rakes the fire, that is, completely covers the coals with a pile of ashes which preserves them alive till morning, sweeps the hearth, cuts the sign of the cross on it

# IN THE DIAMOND ROOMS.

Places Where Customers May Make Selections Leisurely and in Seclusion.

Most people would find in the jewellers showcases things as beautiful and as costly as they wanted to buy; in some establishments there would be found here things ranging in prices up to thousands of dollars for single articles; but there are people who want things that are more costly still, or who, it may be, upon one occasion or another do not want to make selections in a public place. These ustomers the experienced salesman would be able to recognize every time with practically unerring certainty, and at the proper stage n the showing of the goods he would suggest that the firm had other articles that he would like to show them where they could look at them more at their leisure.

The rooms in which the articles would be shown in such circumstances, and which would be in the establishment itself, might be called diamond rooms, or diamond parlors, though probably small and simply furnished A room for this use might be a little apartment ten of twelve feet square, carpeted and provided with a table upon which the goods could be placed, and comfortable chairs. There would be also, very probably, upon the table a pair of scales in a glass case, upon which jewels can be weighed; and there would be also upon the table writing materials, so that checks might be conveniently written.

To one sitting comfortably in such a room the salesman would bring from safes near at hand such treasures of the house as the customer might desire to see bringing in to the little room, very likely, the drawer in which the jewel to be shown was kept in the saie. and setting the drawer down upon the table and taking from it the jewel for inspection. If the intending purchaser was looking for a pearl necklace, for instance, there might be brought to him here one, a simple string long enough to go around the neck, writing long enough to him a necklace with the same number on the string, worth \$30,000 the greater price due to their superior perfection of skin and color. Seen separately, the difference between the necklaces would not be noted seen together, it was manifest. The twenty-thousand-dollar necklace was still very beautiful, but a stronger term than that would be needed to describe the simple beauty of the other. Incidentally one might learn that of fine pearls it is difficult to get enough to supply the demand.

Here might be seen a sapphire and pearl pendant, to wear on a necklace, \$11,500. Another pendant, an emerald and a pearl, and both small \$13,500. But size doesn't count in any of these things so much as perfection and beauty do in this emerald and pearl pendent the pearl is pear-shaped and pearl pendent the pearl is pear-shaped hold, with a pear-shaped pearl supplies the pearl is pear-shaped not pendent and setting the drawer down upon the table and taking from it the jewel for inspection.

various prices, not all so costly as these, any means, and some more so. It would not unted as remarkable to sell to a purchase sitting here in comfort and surveying these beautiful things, quite at leisure, a jewel or lewels to the value of \$50,000, these being ought most likely to be given away.

# "GOOD THINGS" IN RACING.

The Usual Plunging, Large and Small, on All Sorts of Tips Has Begun Smartly.

The season for "good things" among the regular followers of the racetracks as well as those who only dabble in dollar bets in the poolrooms is at hand, and from now until the now flies the "good thing" players will be kept busy playing alleged owners' tips, trainers' tips, fake telegrams, private information and advice from the man who watches the horses gallop every morning and holds a clock on their speed. This same thing happens every spring. and although thousands of betters have lost on the same kind of a game before there are few. If any of them, who are not willing to try it again. Of course, the information they get is always from the inside, and if the horse should lose the first time the bettors are sure to be consoled with the time-worn tout's lament whenever he gives you a loser: "The stable lost heavily, but wait until the

next time, we'll get it back." The next time arrives, and although the orse doesn't look to have a chance on earth o win the bettor will still remember that he was a "good thing" the last time out and will invariably play it again, just to get back what ne lost. There are some cases where the better has been known to succeed in cashing in a "good thing"the second time it ran, but they are so

thing"the second time it ran, but they are so few that not many persons can recall the circumstances. So it happens that the "good thing" player generally goes through a whole scason backing a horse in the hope that he might be able to get back what he lost by having a bet on when the horse is at big odds.

The crop of "good things" this spring is as plentiful as ever, and men who have listened to the yarns about the wonderful time these "good things" have made in private and played them accordingly, and lost as usual, will doubtless keep right on backing the horse every time it runs for the same old purpose of trying to get back what they have lost. There are very few bettors who have not got some horse down in their little book that owes them money, and no matter how poor a selling plater he turns out to be they generally have a small bet on whenever the horse is in a race. It doesn't pattern what class of horses is rease.

At might the fire is often the only used in the coting. And with the and of fir blocks it makes a light toth effective and cheery, a light that plays merrily with the glinitar delit and this upon the dresser, and makes the high shading the cotines are placed. The smaller apartment is perforated with a smaller bowl inside in which the tothers are placed. The smaller apartment is perforated with holes upon the sides ples in the roof. For use in particular consistent hing revolves at the rate of long ago the old man nightly cut and seasoned long slight, fir spails for casual use. He cut and dressed the spails as he sat in the corner of the early rough that knitted or carded wrol, or rested from a band day's work, around the read for them from the weekly appert the exciting news of the week perforated with the straight of the early and the corner of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the early around the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the early around the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the early around the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the straight of the early around the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cindent straight the gravity of the surrounding gravel and cind

# PAP HONEYMAN'S LOST LEG.

PUZZLE MET WITH BY A SALES MAN OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. the Leg Vanished After a Train Cut It Off

Nurmises of the Neighbors as to Its Fate Railroad's Vain Defence in Damage Suit. "One time when I was anxious to try my hand something new," said the man of experi-ce, "I went on the road for a New York man he manufactured artificial limbs. Fastern territory was pretty well covered at the time and I was sent down into Ohio and Indiana to try to drum up trade. Selling made-to-order arms and legs was rather up-hill work in that part of the United States, for so far as anatomical extremities were concerned. Providence had been very kind to the inhabitants thereof. Judging by the statistics I collected in the course f my unsuccessful tour it would appear that not nore than one hundred people out of the combined population of these two States had ever suffered a mishap to their natural members, and reckoning by the sales I made I was ready to believe that fully 75 per cent, of this small force of maimed and wounded were content to shift along during the remainder of their lives minus

rop or pillar. By the time I had worked my way back to incinnation the return trip I was pretty badly discouraged. One evening as I sat in the lobby of the Gibson House trying to figure out how on earth I was ever going to make expenses, my old friend. Homer Kain, of Batavia came in 'Hello, Jackson,' said he. 'Glad to see you, How're you getting along? I hear you are in the artificial limb business now. Is that so? "'Yes,' said I, 'that's right.'

"Well,' said he, 'it's a good thing I came across you. I think I can put you in the way of something. A man up in our neighborhood had his leg cut off by the cars the other day. You'd better go up and have a look at him. It'll be worth your while. This is going to be a famous case before we're through with it, and will furnish excellent advertising for you and your legs. I'm going to be in it. Pap-it was old Pap Honeyman who was injured-is going to sue the railroad for several thousand dollars. The road will fight to the very last ditch and I'm going to work it so as to be engaged as counsel for one side or the other I'm going over to Pap's to-morrow to look around You'd better come along."

"lexplained to Kainthatit was not a part f my plane to make a house-to-house canvass of the State of Ohio in the hope of selling individual limbs, but when Kain intimated that it was better to sell an individual leg than none at all. I tacitiv agreed with him, and consented to go up into the country and interview Pap

"Pap lived near Wiltsee's station on the Cincinnati and Porstsmouth Railroad. His house was a story and a half frame building situated on the slope of a yellow, clayey hill. It was summer time, and through the wide-open doors and windows currents of warm air and swarms of flies passed to and fro on terms of intimacy and equality. Pap lay stretched out on a big. high-posted bedstead in the middle of the front room His daughter, Lucinda, sat beside him and brushed the flies from his face with an imitation drum major's pompon made of crinkled red, white and blue tissue paper fastened to an old umbrella handle. There was a group of women in the kitchen beyond, but Lucinda closed the middle door soon after we came it

price? "Well," admitted Honeyman, 'mebbe it is. But then, he added, in explanation, 'I had a mighty big leg. You must take that into account. Things "I have to be kept in pro-

is. But then, he added, in explanation. 'I had a mighty big leg. You must take that into account. Things 'll have to be kept in proportion.' Lucinda shooed at the flies with extra vigor then and said. 'Oh. Pap.' deprecatingly. "How did the accident happen?' asked Kain, veering round in another direction.

"Pap.' put in Lucinda. 'be careful. You know what the doctor said. You're not to talk any more'n you can help."

"You keep still, said her father, testily. "Who's runnin' this thing, you or me? It saint hurtin' me to talk. Besides. I can't help sayin' this. It's necessary that facts should be told. I was comin' from the post office at Mount Holly the other night about 9 o'clock,' he continued, turning to Kain. 'I cut acrost the fields to save time, and just as I was crossin' the tracks at Wiltsee's pasture below the station my ankle twisted under me and down I come, sprawlin' ail over the ties. The train had whistled at Hamlet about three minutes before that. I could hear the thing rushin' and rumblin' through the woods below and I realized that I had just about two seconds left to gather my-self together and crawl away out of danger. If I'd been a hitter man I could have managed it all right, but bein powerful hefty, nigh onto 250 pounds...

"Two hundred and fifty-two. Pap.' corrected... 250 pounds—'
"Two hundred and fifty-two, Pap,' corrected
"Two hundred and fifty-two, Pap,' corrected

"Two hundred and fifty-two. Pap.' corrected Lucinda. 'You was weighed at the store the day before you was hurt'.

"You keep still.' commanded her father again. 'This is my business, not yourn. Nigh onto 250 pounds,' he went on, picking up the thread of his story: 'It wan't an easy matter to move all that bulk, especially when it was spread out over a railroad track. I wriggled and squitmed around, however, until only my right leg was left layln' over the rail. Then the train come, and before I could say Jack Robinson there was a br-br-br-br, and a z-z-z-zz-zt, and a crunching sound and my leg was gone. I didn't feel any pain to speak of, but a sickenin' feelin' crept over me and I guess I must have fainted. When I come to, I begun to holloa with all my might. I yelled till I was hoare. Nobody heard me, nor was likely to hear me, for Wiltsee's pasture is a lonely place, so I plucked up nerve and crept and crawled home, myself. At the foot of the hill I shouted again and Lucinda came out. Lucinda, you tell the the rest."

able to get back what he lost by having a bet on when the horse is at big odds. The crop of good things' this spring is applentiful as ever, and men who have listened to the varus about the wonderful time these good things' have nuade in private and played them accordingly, and lost as usual, will doubtless keep right on backing the horse every time it runs for the same old purpose of trying to get back what they have lost. There are very few bettors who have not got some horse down in their little book that owes them money, and no matter how poor a selling plater he turns out to be they generally have a small bet on whenever the horse is in a race. It despites that the accordance of the following the house and dressed his wound. Then the doctor went back to the field to get Pap's leg, for he thought mebbe had yand he wants to cash his bet if that day should ever come.

Took Off His Arm Without Touching It.

From the Kansas City Journal.

A brief telegram the other day recited that one James McMullen had lost an armin a wringing machine in a laundry at Hutchinson. Here is the remarkable story related about the accident by the Hutchinson News.

McMullen stopped at the wringer and held his hands over it to dry them. He got one hand too low so that the air suction caught it, and his arm from the ellow down was taken off as by a mirucle. The wringer is a large circular iron affair, with a smaller bowl inside it in which the clothes are placed. The smaller apartment is perforated with holes upon the sides, and the whole thing revolves at the rate of several thousand revolutions a minute. Therefore is that the air currents within the wrinker are as terrific in their power as the centre section of a Kunsas evolone. When a cyclone straws a brick building and huris it to afoms the force of the several member, and the proposed of the several development of the proposed of the several development of the force of the several development of the proposed of the several development of the proposed of the proposed of the sever "Pap lay back on the pillows as if exhausted

don't take any stock in such rot. I'm satisfied that the railroad company's holdin' it as a keepsake, though what they want with it I don't know. Mangled remains are no curiosity with them. They haven't done anything but smosh things since the road first went through here five years ago. Cows, dogs and pigs without number has been crunched beneath them wheels, and nobody ever got damages. But now that a human bein's been laid low, they'il be taught to sing a different tune. Dumb animals ain't considered of much value in court, but a leg's different.

"Pap's injury was only twelve days old and I knew that in the natural order of things several months must necessarily elapse before he would be able to wear an artificial leg, but not wishing to lose any possible chance for a sale. I managed to see the old gentleman for a few minutes and stated to him in delicate terms the nature of my business and the superior make of the limbs I handled. Pap became interested at once.

"Oh, pshaw," he said, don't be squeamish. Just speak right up. You needn't be afraid of hurtin' my feelin's by referrin' to my infirmity. If the leg's gone, it's gone, that's all, and the only thing left for me to do is to get a new one. If you can fit me out with a first-class article, something that will last a lifetime, and look like the real thing. I'd as hef patronize you as anybody, I ain't got the money to pay for it now, and wont have till I get damages from the context of the strength of the same strength of the strength of the strength of the same samy body, I ain't got the money to pay for it now, and wont have till I get damages from the context and I'll be willin' to pay a good round price for it, too."

"The doctor came in then prepared to dress."

and I'll be willin' to pay a good round price for it too.

"The doctor came in then prepared to drespap's leg and Kain and I bade him good-by.

"It really is strange what became of the leg." I remarked as we drove away.

"Yes,' said Kain." it is. And another curious think is that it never bled a drop when the accident occurred. Doctors say that this is frequently the case, but it seems to me that the exertion of crawling from the pasture to the house would have started those verito flowing so profusely that Pap would have been drowned in his own gore. But that heither here nor there. The physical aspect of the case is nothing to me. What I do know is that Pap has lost a leg and that the company is elected to fork over blood money. Pap way

of the case is nothing to me. What I do know is that Pap has lost a leg and that the company is elected to fork over blood money. Pap was one of the laziest white men that ever drew breath, and nobody ever saw him do a stroke of work, but he now pretends that he was his daughter's sole support, and that as he has now been incapacitated for labor it is the road's bounden duty to put his family on a basis of financial independence. If the railroad people know when they're well off, they'll compromise and not allow the thing to go to court.'

"I saw Pap again within a month and made arrangements with him for a new leg, which was to be delivered whenever needed. Before I left Ohio the indicial contest centring around Pap's mutilated leg came off. It was an exciting trial. Kain was retained as Pap's lawyer. The company based its case on the point that as the lost leg was not producible, it could not be proved whether Pap had ever had a leg cut off or not. Kain met this contention with the argument that as Pan had had a right leg, as everybody knew, and as he now had none, as everybody knew, and as he now had none, as everybody knew, and as he now had none, as everybody knew, and as he now had none, as everybody knew, and as he now had none, as everybody also knew he had certainly lostif, and that the present whereabouts of the unfortunate member, although an interesting problem, was not of vital importance. He presented his case clearly and forcibly and won out with a \$10,000 verdict in Pap's lavor.

"A year after that I met Kain here in New York. 'By the way,' he said, in the course of the conversation, 'did you know that Pap Hoeyman is dead?"

"No,' said i. 'I'm sorry. Did anybody ever

ooked at Kain closely. "Did you know all this at the time?" I asked.
"But Kain declined to answer that question.

## AMERICAN CARRIAGE EXPORTS. Going Now in Increasing Numbers to Various Parts of the World.

Carriages of American manufacture have been exported to some extent for many years but never before so largely as at the present time. branch of this trade that is of comparatively recent growth consists in the export of trotting vehicles. Buyers from European countries where the American trotter is popular who attend the big auction sales of trotting horses in this city buy here also trotting equipment, sulkies and wagons and light harness; and Amercan manufacturers have agencies for such things in Europe. Such equipment would be found in use in England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and wherever the American trotter goes.

Besides the trotting vehicles some other carriages of American make are sold in Europe. A few carriages made in this country might be seen in London Russia has bought some American top buggies; for novelty's sake or ecouse they are American or simply because they like them; and some for lighter pleasure arriages have been sold elsewhere in Europe, these including carriages sold here to visitors from foreign countries. Thus a Frenchman visiting the United States walked into the New York city establishment of an American carriage manufacturer and looked along at the many vehicles exposed for sale. A handsome light driving wagon caught his eye and his fancy.

"Would that hold me up, if I should get into ty" he asked with smiling politeness, as he surveyed its light construction.

He was assured that not only would it do that, but that it would prove a strong and serviceable vehicle; and he bought the wagon, and a light American harness suitable to use with it, and they were boxed up and shipped to him in France.

France.
This American maker had sold probably a This American maker had sold probably a dozen carriages in this way to as many individual buyers from European countries, visitors here, who had walked in, and looked over the stock, and found something that pleased them: but these sales were counted rather as items of the retail business of the concern, than as constituting a European export trade. In fact, apart from the export of trotting vehicles, which amounts to something considerable, the export of American vehicles to Europe is limited, to various other countries, however, it is large and steadily increasing.

A while ago an American manufacturer sent a little lot of light sleighs of American style to Norway, and sold them there, but this was more in the nature of a venture, just a little flyer.

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American carriages of various kinds are sold in numbers in Mexico, the West Indies, South America. South Africa and Australia. The carriages sent to these various countries include some, though not a great many, of the heavier kinds of carriages, such as Victorias, coupes, broughams and coaches; but they include many vehicles of the comparatively lighter kinds, such as buggies, runabouts, phaetons, surreys, two-wheeled carts and rock-aways. There is found in the American carriages a combination of characteristics that are common to many American productions, namely, lightness, strength, sightliness and adaptability. They suit the requirements of use in countries to which they are sent better than do the heavier vehicles imported from Europe, and more and more of the people of those countries now buy carriages here, so those countries now buy carriages here; so that take it altogether the vehicles exported have come to constitute a very substantial item in the American carriage trade.

## BILLIARDS BARRED BY TAMMANY. The Wigwam's Moral Views Were Strict in the Olden Days.

In these days the game of billiards is regarded ne of the most innocent and harmless of amusements, and it seems strange that there was ever a time when it was looked upon as a dangerons form of vice. Even the Tammany Society. made up as it has always been, of men of a iberal turn of mind, condemned the game of billiards in 1819, when Grand Sachem Clarkson Crolius made his famous address to the absent members of the Columbian Order. The following s taken from a copy of that address now in the possession of a city official, who for years has been engaged in the collection of old New

has been engaged in the collection of old New York papers.

The indulgence of billiard rooms.

although strictly prohibited by law, is unblushingly practised, it is believed, in every hotel and in most public houses in the city of New York and other portions of the community. In these places the rattling of the die or the cracking of the ball is the first salute to the ear of the weary traveller, whatever may be his moral or religious impressions. In the billiard rooms of our own city we find too often young men, apparently the most respectable, and having the best opportunities of education, immersed in the fascinations of play and viewing as the centre of their attraction some proficient at chance, perhaps the equivocal focus of fashionable admiration, whose heart is as black as the demon of night, whose mind is as barren as the arid rock, and before whom

# BOYCOTTERS ARE ENJOINED

AUGUSTA TRIBUNE'S SUIT AGAINST STRIKING PRINTERS.

Temporary Injunction Issued by a Georgia Court to Prevent Them From Interfering With the Business of the Newspaper Damages Also Asked The Issues Novel There, Augusta, Ga., May 11. Under a temporary

njunction issued by E. L. Brinson, Typographical Union No. 41 is restrained from prosecuting strike and boycott against the Daily Tribuse Company of this city. In the meantime, Judge Brinson holds in reserve his decision upon the merits of the case. The strike began more than a year ago, and resulted in an application by the newspaper company for an injunction against the union. Both sides have had opportunity preparing and presenting their cases, but the decision is delayed by the Judge owing to the many and complex, as well as novel, points which have been raised.

The history of the case is as follows: The Daily Tribune had trouble with the Typographis cal Union over questions of a wage was and of membership in that body. The union called upon the Tribune for absolute submission and for the discharge of certain employees, These demands were refused, and when the union tried to enforce them the Daily Tribune Company brought suit for injunction, damages and relief in the Superior Court of Richmond county. The petition says that the Augusta Typographical Union No. 41, on or about Apr 29, 1899, issued "a false publication or circular, with the unlawful and malicious intent thereby to injure and destroy petitioner's business and

occupation." The petitioner presents a copy of the circular complained of, which was signed by Augusta Typographical Union, No. 41, and eleven unions of other trades, and calls upon the persons to whom it is addressed to co-operate "against a non-union sheet which has antage

sons to whom it is addressed to co-operate know when they re well off. the 'li compromise and not allow the thing to go to court.

"I saw Pap again within a month and made arrangements with him for a new leg, which was to be delivered whenever needed. Before I left 0hn the indictal contest centring around Pap's mutilated leg came off. It was an exciting trail. Kain was retained as Pap's lawver. The company based its case on the point that as the lost leg was not producible, it could not be proved whether Pap had ever had a leg cut off or not. Kain met this contention with the argument that as Pap had had a right leg, as everybody knew, and as he now had none at this content to have been left into the sected by the had to have h to employ union printers whenever possible but refusing to discharge old and faithful en but refusing to discharge old and faithful employees for that purpose." This offer was declined by the committee, which insisted upon an instant discharge of every objectionable man. The petitioner alleges that other circulars, urging a boycott against the paper, were issued from time to time, which did it injury for which it asks referes. The charge is made that the Typographical Union has entered into a conspiracy to accomplish the ruin of the petitioners' business by the means already outlined. The petition avers that the defendants are insolvent, and without means, and hence unable to respond in

means already outlined. The petition avers that the defendants are insolvent, and without means, and hence unable to respond in damages, rendering a suit for damages useless and necessitating an appeal to the equity side of court, which, through injunction, can bring the matter to an issue.

In an extra paragraph the employees, who join with the petitioner, complain of the efforts to deprive them of employment. Then waiving discovery, judgment is asked against the defendants for \$5,000, and it is asked that the defendants, collectively and individually, shall be 'enjoined and restrained instanter, and until the further order of the court from combining with others, or from confederating or conspiring with each other for the purpose of threatening, intimidating or inducing by boveoft, or otherwise, persons under contract with the Daily Tribune, to break or withdraw from said contract, or from interfering by such means with any other person or persons, who would or might have business relations with the Daily Tribune, or from any unlawful interference with the business or occupation of petitioners, and finally that said injunction be made ergrangent." petitioners, and finally that said

terference with the business or occupation of petitioners, and finally that said injunction be made permanent.

Judge Brinson's order says that "considering the foregoing petition for injunction, and it manifestly appearing from the sworn allegations in said petition that the injury apprehended will be done, if an immediate remedy is not afforded, it is therefore ordered that the defendant and each of them show cause " " why the prayer therein should not be granted, and the defendant and each of them are hereby restrained until further order from this court, from combining, confederating, and conspiring together or with any other persons for the purpose of injuring or interfering in any manner with the business or occupation of petitioner, and it is further ordered that defendant, and each of them, are hereby expressly restrained from issuing and distributing any boycott circular or other writing, wherein it is sought to persuade, or induce any person under contract, with the Daily Tribune to break such contract, or wherein it is sought to threaten, intimidate or coerce, any person or the public to discontinue the business relations."

The hearing on the case was to have been

any person or the public to discontinue the business relations with the Daily Tribura or to refrain from entering upon such business relations.

The hearing on the case was to have been held in July last, but was postponed to the October term, and was not reached until January of the present year. For the Tribus of Company there appeared Henry C. Hammond and C. Henry Cohen, while for the Typographical Union there appeared E. B. Bayter and P. J. Suilivan. In reply the Typographical Union made general denial of the allegations of the petitioner, some for want of sufficient information, and other specific reasons. The defendants say "that the charge of male against plaintiff is false and unfounded Defendants distinctively and positively dery that they have been actuated or impelled in their conduct toward plaintiff by any other motives than those vitally connected with the efficient prosecution of the honoral and lawful purposes and objects for which there is no proposed the same distinctively a labor organization. They are distinctively a labor organization. They are distinctively allabor organization in the falliation, and say that the purposes of these unions is "the legitimate advancement and betterment of the condition of their members," that they only seek to resist the aggression and oppression of capital, to maintain fair compensation, to regulate hours of work compatible with physical and neutral welfare, and to fix a respectable standard of workmanship in their calling. They so on to declare that it is only through organization that they can make themselves left, that as individuals they are helpless, that they seek to increase their numbers, that laborers who refuse to join their ranks are "distinctively antagonistic to them, and a constant metrae to the success of their efforts," that they cannot maintain a living scale of wages so long as these "antagonistic laborers offer their services for less.

The defendants further say that the employer of the Tribum are non-union men and refuse to join the union, and that this generated competition in which the acts complained to became necessary. Defendants protest the they have resorted to no inflawful measure whatever, and say they have not coerced antimidated anybody. They have simply use the power which their lawful organization gay them to bestow a valuable patronage when they chose, and to withdraw where and when they chose, and to withdraw where and when they chose. They protes that they have "the inalienable right to amore any condition they see fit to the grant or the continuance of their patronage." They decian that whatever effect the circulars have we already complete, and they had no idea of a to that whatever effect the circulars have was already complete, and they had no idea of an ing to it, that their acts were terminated, as that they are now doing nothing whatever. Later the Typographical I non-presented demurrer to the perition of the Tribune, alleging that it contained polenity, that the coinder of the employees with the company was illeging since their rights were separate, and that in the petition for injunction only general statements of damage were made, and no specific instances of damage were made, and no specific instances of the control of the other law organizations was voluntary and not coerces that the petition only sets forth against defendant acts which it is lawful for any colored to exercise that the allegation as to damage from causing persons to break contracts. from causing persons to break cont defective and insufficient in law, in that set forth what contracts have so caused to be broken. Therefore the Court is asked to dismiss the petition.

The argument before Judge Brinson used both sides went exhaustively into the labor question. No such question has ever been before in courts of this State, and it is for this reason, that while continuing the tenurorate.

Comment of the Commen

No matter which way the decision goes, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the State for final adjudication.